

# Susan B. Anthony Laided As Liberator of Women As Suffrage Draws Near

Ninety-eighth Anniversary  
of Her Birth Falls on  
February 15, and Will  
Be Commemorated with  
Enthusiasm This Year.

It was Susan B. Anthony's prophecy that the women of this country would be voting in 1920. Contrasting the past and the present, suffragists regard it as an inspired prophecy. For after forty years the amendment to the national constitution, first proposed by Susan B. Anthony, has at last passed the Lower House of Congress and is expected soon to pass the Senate. And this will make it possible for all the State legislatures to ratify in time for women to vote in the national elections in 1920.

Moreover, this is a time when the name of Susan B. Anthony is always on the lips and in the minds of American suffragists. February 15 is the ninety-eighth anniversary of her birth, and that anniversary has for years been commemorated all over the country.

As the suffrage historian, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, tells us, "every girl who now enjoys a college education, every woman who has the chance of earning an honest living in whatever sphere she chooses; every wife who is protected by law in the possession of her person and her property; every mother who is blessed with the custody of and control of her own children—owes these sacred privileges to Susan B. Anthony beyond all others."

**Whole Being Dedicated.**  
And Mrs. Harper continues: "During the fifty years which have wrought this revolution, just one woman in all the world has lived every day of her time, every dollar of her money, every power of her being, to secure this result. Never for one short hour has the cause of woman been forgotten or put aside for any other object. Never a single tie has been formed, either of affection or business, which would interfere with this supreme purpose. Never a speech has been given, a trip taken, a visit made, a letter written, in all this half-century, that has not been done directly in the interest of this one object. There has been no thought of personal comfort, advancement or glory; the self-abnegation, the self-sacrifice, have been absolute—they have been unparalleled."

Susan B. Anthony, born in Massachusetts, was of Quaker, not Puritan, stock. To the Quaker belief in the equality of the sexes is due the fact that her education and that of her sister was as good as was their brothers'. But it was through her work in the temperance movement that she came to realize that "the right which women need above every other, the one indeed which would secure to her all others, is the right of suffrage."

To her work for woman's rights Miss Anthony brought all the vigor which characterized everything she did. For more than 50 years she gave without measure of her zeal and strength, at first as head of the finance committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and after 1872 as its president, until she laid down the gavel in 1900. Even then she did not cease her labors, but continued them almost until the day of her death, March 12, 1906, when she was 86 years old.

**Working Woman's Champion.**  
It would be impossible to give a complete list of the laws discriminating against women which Miss Anthony strove to have changed. She was the first to champion the cause of the working woman; she investigated the conditions under which they lived and worked, and she taught them how to organize among themselves. Equal property rights for women and equal guardianship of the children were two more of the reforms to which she consecrated herself.

Through the influence of Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who worked together in long years of affectionate intimacy in the cause of women, a convention was called to meet in Albany on February 14, 1848, to secure for the first time the right of joint guardianship for father and mother and the right of married women to the disposal of their individual earnings, and the benefit of equal suffrage for the sexes. Miss Anthony circulated two petitions in New York State that year.

In 1852 she made a tour through New York State in the interests of woman's suffrage, arranging for meetings and speaking in every county. In 1852, in connection with Mrs. Stanton and other women, Miss Anthony was instrumental in forming the National Women's Loyal League, and securing the names to the petition presented to Congress by Charles Sumner, February 9, 1854, asking for the emancipation of all slaves in the United States.

**Campaign in Kansas.**  
Two months of the autumn of 1867, Miss Anthony spent in Kansas, traveling through the State in all kinds of weather, and speaking continuously for equal suffrage. In 1882 she spoke in nearly every county in Nebraska, urging women's right to vote. In 1888, which was the fortieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, she devised and carried out a plan for an international congress of women, that the progress made by women as a class might be brought to the attention of the world. The achievements of this congress are too well known to dwell upon here.

In South Dakota in 1890, Miss Anthony labored for six months for the political recognition of women in the State constitution, then about to be adopted. January 13, of the same year, she secured the presentation to Congress of a petition asking for the appointment of women on the board of manager of the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, in 1893, which resulted in the creation of a separate board of lady managers, whose fine work is so well known over the civilized world.

Returning to Kansas in 1894 to continue the campaign for equal suffrage in that State, Miss Anthony went from there to New York, speaking in every county in the State in behalf of the elimination of the word "male" from the organic law. In 1896 she campaigned in California for the same purpose.

Such were a few of the activities of an incessantly active life.

## Susan B. Anthony Mother of the Woman Suffrage Amendment

At the Age of 30.

When, just after the civil war, she and her associates had sought to prevent the insertion of the word "male" in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, enfranchising the negro, they were brushed aside by the politicians with the excuse that "this is the negro's hour." So the word "male" was written three times in the Fourteenth Amendment.

But Section 1 of the amendment reads as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where in they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Leaders of the suffrage movement had for a long time claimed the right to vote under this clause and the Fifteenth Amendment. Miss Anthony now decided to put the question to the test, and with a number of other women, in Rochester, New York, where she lived, she registered in due process, went to the polls on election day, and voted.

**Leader Found Guilty.**  
The women who voted, as well as the election officials who accepted their votes, were arrested, and Miss Anthony was tried before the Circuit Court at Canandaigua, for illegal voting. The verdict was "Guilty," and Miss Anthony was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of the prosecution.

There is a legend that as the judge pronounced his sentence the statue of Justice in the court house fell. However, that may be, there is no disputing the statement of the suffrage historian that "from this date the question of woman suffrage was lifted from one of grievances into one of Constitutional law."

Another case of "illegal voting," that of Virginia Minor, of St. Louis, was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and still the decision was adverse. This opinion was handed down in 1875.

Miss Anthony and her co-workers now turned to a "sixteenth amendment" to the Federal Constitution as their means of redress. That amendment, modeled upon the Fifteenth Amendment, and forbidding the United States or any State to deny to any citizen the right to vote on account of sex, was introduced in Congress, January 19, 1878. From this time on, Miss Anthony made yearly pilgrimages to Washington to advocate the measure before Congressional committees. Year after year she met with rebuff, with ridicule, and discouragement. It was not until 1901 that the measure was passed, and she saw that amendment and the cause of women on their way to triumph.

And yet, at the time of her death, in 1906, she could be said, as Mrs. Harper has said in his history, that "the transition of the young Quaker girl, afraid of the sound of her own voice, into the reformer, orator, and Statesman, was no more wonderful than the change in the status of woman, effected so largely through her exertions."

At the beginning she was a chattel in the eye of the law; shut out from all advantages of higher education and opportunities in the industrial world; an utter dependent on man; occupying a subordinate position in the church; restrained to the narrowest limits along social lines; an absolute nonentity in politics. Today American women are envied by those of all other nations, and stand comparatively free individuals, with the exception of political disabilities."

**Liberator of Women.**  
"It has been said that she has been the great liberator of women, as Lincoln was of the negroes. There is indeed something in her countenance and manner which reminds one of Lincoln, the same unconscious dignity, the same rugged endurance, the same strong, resolute face, softened by lines of weariness and care and spiritualized by an expression of infinite patience and indescribable pathos. She has not, however, the reverence for existing laws and constitutions, which made Lincoln slow to act and tolerant almost to the point of criticism.

"She has been described as being to the cause of woman's emancipation what Garrison was to that of the slave. She has perhaps more of the characteristics of Garrison than of the other three conspicuous figures of the century. His motto, 'No compromise,' has been her watchword. Like Garrison, she strikes a body-blow straight from the shoulder. She recognizes no such word as expediency and accepts no half-way measures.

"Theoretically a non-resistant, she fights to the last ditch and never accepts defeat as final. She has the natural gift of selecting always the strongest word, and the power of carrying conviction to her audience. She is conventional in outward behavior, but her mind is free in thought and speech. She detests all forms of cruelty and oppression, but it is the action, not the person, that she con-

siders, and she is most charitable in excuses for the faults and failings of others. She bears the ill of life with cheerful fortitude, and accepts the blessings with fine humility. There is no need of comparison. She has her own strong individuality, which has made its indelible impress upon history and secured for her a place among the immortals."

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

## HOROSCOPE.

Sunday, February 10, 1918.

According to astrology this is an uncertain day. While Jupiter, Mars and the Sun are in benefic aspect, Neptune, Saturn and Uranus are adverse.

It is read as a day of promise to commercial ventures, bankers and all who have large responsibilities, but the planets that make for disappointment, treachery and failure are in sinister place.

The stars seem to indicate that large fortunes will be made and lost within this month. Under the constellation there is an apparent close connection between Jupiter and Mars, which indicates that power and money behind the fighting forces of the nation will increase in volume.

This is an auspicious way for promotions in the army and these will be accompanied by changes in auxiliary organizations.

A sensational occurrence will focus attention on a high official next month, the seers declare. It is prognosticated that when the army is most fortunate the navy will suffer reverses or disappointments and vice versa.

Again it is foretold that after

## IS THE BIBLE SUFFICIENT?

Scriptures of Many Peoples.

Others Yet to Come.

By DR. JAMES E. TAINMAGE,  
Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE TO BE THE WORD OF GOD, AS FAR AS IT IS TRANSLATED CORRECTLY. WE ALSO BELIEVE THE BOOK OF MORMON TO BE THE WORD OF GOD. (Articles of Faith, No. 8.)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints accepts the Holy Bible for just what it purports to be, nothing less, nothing more. Taken as a whole the Holy Bible is a collection of sacred and historical writings, depicting though incompletely the Divine dealings with mankind on the Eastern Hemisphere from the creation down to about the close of the first century after Christ. The Old Testament contains a brief record of pre-Mosaic time, and is largely a history of the Semitic people or Hebrews, as they lived under the Law of Moses. The New Testament is distinctly the Scripture of the Gospel as contrasted with the Law, and is devoted to the earthly ministry of the Savior and to the growth of His Church under apostolic administration. The compilation as it now stands is the work of men, and our modern translations from the original Hebrew of the Old Testament and Greek of the New have been made by skilled linguists and learned theologians.

But the wisdom of even the wisest of men may be faulty, and the understanding of the prudent may be biased and dangerously imperfect. (See Isa. 29:14; 1 Cor. 1:19). The many revisions and successive versions of the Bible, made as the errors of earlier editions became strikingly apparent, testify to the unreliability of scholarship in the translation of sacred writ. Moreover, it is an indisputable fact that the compilation of books constituting the Bible as it now stands is a mere collection of scraps, epistles, or other writings not included as mentioned, and generally in such a way as to show that those lost scriptures were properly as the sacred scriptures were considered. Furthermore, numerous Biblical passages are tinged with what scholars call "gloss"—that is wording intended to convey the private interpretation of the translator.

The Latter-day Saints openly proclaim their reservation as to incorrect translation. We are in harmony with all able and earnest students of the Scriptures in accepting the Bible as the Word of God, only so far as it is translated correctly.

But we hold that there are now extant other Scriptures, of equal validity with those of the Holy Bible, and in no sense in conflict therewith, but a substitute therefore. For nearly six centuries before and about four centuries after the birth of Christ, the American continent was inhabited by a detached body of Israelites, who developed into powerful nations, whose existence was unknown to the people of the East. Is it unreasonable to believe that unto the western fold, God sent His shepherds, and that prophets related amongst them by Divine appointment? Their records declare that Jesus Christ visited them in person shortly after His resurrection, that He ordained twelve disciples to be special witnesses of His ministry, and commissioned them to build up His Church in America. The Book of Mormon is a compilation of the Scriptures of the West even as the Holy Bible is a similar record of the Scriptures of the East.

That the Book of Mormon would be rejected by many on the specious and untenable claim that they already had a Bible and that there could be no other Scriptures, the Lord foretold by the mouth of His prophet, Nephi: "And because my words shall have forth, many of the Gentiles shall say,

## GAY TO SUPERVISE IMPORT REDUCTION

Shipping Board Creates Division of  
Planning and Statistics.

Reduction of import shipping and the turning over of the vessels to army service has been put in the hands of the Shipping Board, which has created a division of planning and statistics, with Dean Edward F. Gay, of Harvard, as its chief.

This division will determine what ships may be withdrawn from import trade and will co-operate with the War Trade Board, which will determine what commodities of import must be curtailed.

Mr. Gay, who is the Shipping Board's representative on the War Trade Board, will direct a large force of experts and statisticians familiar with every phase of American import trade. They will keep a daily record of ship movements and will arrange schedules.

Data on all commodities imported, their essential uses, substitutes, possible sources of supply and relation to the prosperity of other nations will be collected.

The division will strive to prevent embarrassment of commercial interests through government action. The board will apprise any trade of contemplated action and afford opportunity for hearings.

## Soldier Wants Daughter To Have Share of Pay

In order that a portion of his pay as a soldier in the United States army might be used for his daughter, Charles Turner asked the District Supreme Court to appoint his mother, Mrs. Florence Sims, as guardian of the child.

Turner states that he may be ordered to France any minute, and does not care to leave his daughter, a minor, unprotected.

The child's mother, who is not living at home with them, has given her consent.

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